

35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Ikeda. Claims 3-7 continue to be rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ikeda in view of Haraguchi. Applicant submits the following in traversal of the rejections.

Where the Applicant traverses any rejection, the examiner should, if he or she repeats the rejection, take note of applicant's argument and answer the substance of it. MPEP 707.07(e). Therefore, Applicant respectfully request that the Examiner address the arguments raised in the previously filed amendment. In particular, the Examiner has not addressed all of Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 and 3-7 as reiterated below.

**Rejection of claims 1-2 under § 102(b) as being anticipated by Ikeda**

In response to Applicant's argument that the image processing unit of Ikeda is displaced from the printing unit, the Examiner asserts that Ikeda Fig. 1, col. 4, lines 22-41 and col. 6, lines 26-68 discloses that the image processing unit and the printer are in one embodiment. However, it is evident upon viewing Fig. 1, that the image reading apparatus 1 is located in an upper portion and a digital color image print apparatus 2 is located in a lower portion. The image reading apparatus 1 is not included in the digital color image print apparatus 2. Therefore, the image reading apparatus 1 is displaced from the digital color image print apparatus 2.

As indicated in col. 5, line 21-22, after the color reader 1 performs processing on an image, the processed signals are then sent to the color printer 2 through an interface circuit 56. Based upon the foregoing explanation, it is clear that the image processing unit is displaced from the printer. Therefore, Ikeda does not teach the claimed storage printer comprising, for example, an image processing unit and a printing unit.

Claim 1 also requires a storage for storing a result of processing in the image processing unit. The Examiner states that line memory O and RAM 78a store processed data. The cited elements relate to features of a processor displaced from a printer, but the claims describe a printer containing such elements.

Claim 1 further requires a reading unit that reads the result of processing from the storage (line memory O or RAM 78a) and supplies it into either the image processing unit (Fig. 2), the printing unit (color printer 2) or both. The Examiner cites CCD's 500a for teaching the reading unit of claim 1.

Assuming CCD's 500a teach the reading unit of claim 1, CCD's 550a do not read the result of processing from storage (line memory O or RAM 78a). In particular, CCD's 500a read reflected light from an original image irradiated with an exposure lamp. Col. 7, lines 8-11. There is no indication that CCD's 500a read a result of processing from line memory O or RAM 78a.

For at least the above reasons, claim 1 and its dependent claims should be deemed patentable.

**Rejection of claims 3-7 under 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ikeda and Haraguchi**

The Examiner states that Ikeda does not teach the elements of claims 3-7 and cites Haraguchi to cure the deficiency.

**Claim 3**

Claim 3 requires that the storage be a removable storage medium. The Examiner states that Haraguchi col. 9, lines 1-37 discloses a removable storage medium. As previously

indicated, Ikeda does not teach the storage unit of claim 1 and Haraguchi does not cure the deficiency.

The aspect of Ikeda initially cited for teaching a storage is RAM 78a and line memory O. RAM 78a and line memory O are not removable like a PC card, floppy disk and CD ROM, as would be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art. The Examiner states that it would be obvious to modify Ikeda to include the removable storage medium of Haraguchi so that the media storing the image data can be read by a computer as taught by Haraguchi. It appears that RAM 78a and line memory O are fixed structural components necessary for the operation of a computer of Ikeda. See Fig. 2A-C. Therefore, it is unlikely they would be made removable and the Examiner's reasoning is merely a result of impermissible hindsight.

#### **Claim 4**

Claim 4 requires that the storage member be at least one member of the group consisting of a digital video disk, a recordable compact disk, a semiconductor memory, a magneto-optical recording medium and a removable hard disk.

The Examiner states Haraguchi teaches the elements of claim 4, citing col. 9, lines 1-37 in support. However, at no point is a digital video disk, a recordable compact disk, a semiconductor memory, a magneto-optical recording medium or a removable hard disk mentioned in the respective column and lines cited by the Examiner. Therefore, for at least these reasons claim 4 should be deemed patentable.

#### **Claim 5**

Claim 5 requires that the storage is externally connected via a wire or radio waves. The Examiner cites col. 9, lines 1-37 for teaching the elements of claim 5. Col. 9, lines 1-37

describes an image processing section 70 for applying a resolution converting processing to the image data incoming from a PC card, a floppy disk or a CD ROM. Assuming a PC card, a floppy disk and a CD ROM teach the storage of claim 1, there does not appear to be any indication that the PC card, floppy disk and CD ROM are externally connected via wire or radio waves. Therefore, for at least these reasons claim 5 should be deemed patentable.

**Claim 6**

Claim 6 requires a transmission unit for supplying an external equipment with at least one member of the group consisting of the original image data, the outputting image data and the image processing conditions.

The Examiner cites column 8, lines 17-42 for teaching the elements of claim 6. The aspect of Haraguchi cited by the Examiner describes that image data is transmitted to exposure processing section 4. However, it is unclear where a transmission unit is disclosed. Furthermore, it does not appear that exposure processing section 4 is external equipment. In particular, upon viewing Fig. 1, exposure processing section 4 appears to be integral to the printing producing apparatus 1.

Assuming Haraguchi teaches the elements of claim 6, it would not be obvious to modify Ikeda to include exposure processing section 4. In particular, Ikeda already comprises components for exposure processing (components 5, 6, 7 and 10), therefore there would be no reason to add the same structural components to Ikeda. Col. 4, lines 48-50. Therefore, for at least these reasons claim 6 should be deemed patentable.

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the

**RESPONSE UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.116**


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ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. Q58736

Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,



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